

connect plus









Unit 7: Where are the family?

Vocabulary

Life stages: baby, toddler, child, teenager, adult, elderly person Inherited traits: adapt, behave, characteristics, inherit, litter, newborn, offspring, organism, species, survival, trait Plants: bulb, cell, pollen grains,

Language

I used to have long hair, but now it's short.

I didn't use to be able to ride a bike, but now I can

Reading

A text about identical twins; a text about animal families; a text about plant and animal adaptations

Phonics

ew, u-e, ue new, used, blue

Life skills

Critical thinking, Empathy

Values

Appreciation of science, Curiosity

Issues and challenges

Environmental responsibility

Integrated cross-curriculum topics

Science: Inherited traits, animal babies Adaptation in animals and in plants Reproduction in plants



Unit 8: At the museum

Vocabulary

Art: ancient, modern, artifact, tool, clay, sculpture, portrait, tomb, jewelry, necklace, bracelet, geometric pattern

Making art: abstract, fine, realistic, shade, sketch, three-dimensional, tone

Language

How much clay is there? There is a lot of clay. How many bracelets are there? There aren't any bracelets.

Reading

A text about art in ancient Egypt; a text about art in modern Egypt

Phonics

true, sure, sculpture, treasure, measure, sea, creature

Life skills

Participation, Communication

Values

Cooperation, Curiosity, Respect, Independence

Issues and challenges

Community participation Loyalty and belonging

Integrated cross-curriculum topics

Art: Shading, Math: Geometric patterns

Connect plus

4

Primary (3) Second term



Unit 9: At the hospital

ocabulary

Health: treatment, disease, sore, injury, medicine, operation, scan, surgery, Medical instruments: bandage, blood pressure, monitor, X-ray, infection. crutches, face mask, first-aid kit, stethoscope, syringe, wheelchair

Language

- If my little brother has an accident, he cries.
 - You mustn't eat in the classroom
- Plants die if vou don't water them.
- They must drink lots of water.

Reading

A health and safety quiz; a text about getting to hospital in Australia

Phonics

Homophones

Where/wear, see/sea, write/right

Life skills

Problem-solving, Self-management

Values

Independence, Appreciation of science

Issues and challenges

Therapeutic health

Integrated cross-curriculum topics

History: Medicine in the past and medicine now

Review 3

Revision from units 7-9



Unit 10: We love adventure

ocabulary

Magnetism: altract, compass, magnet, magnetic field, navigate, needle, pole, repel Forces: contact force, friction, magnetism, pull, push Types of motion: balance, bounce, drop, hit, land, roll

Language

If an object is magnetic, a magnet will pick it up. If I push the pencil, will the ruler move? Will the ball drop if I move this?

Reading

A text about different kinds of forces: friction, contact

Phonics

"g" as "j"

Energy, gentle, bandage

Life skills

Collaboration, Participation, Creativity

Values

Independence, Curiosity, Appreciation of science

Issues and challenges Technological awareness

Integrated cross-curriculum topics

Science: Friction experiment Use of magnets in modern life



Unit 11: Keep in touch

Vocabulary

Technology and communication: cell phone, email, laptop, letter, radio, telegraph, telephone, television, typewriter, World Wide Web Parts of computer: CPU, hard drive, keyboard, memory, monitor, mouse, printer, storage

Language

Billions of emails are sent every day, Is the World Wide Web used by lots of people? - Yes, it is!

The first email was sent in 1971

Reading

A text about old and modern types of transportation; a text and table about the pros and cons of different types of transportation.

Phanics

aw, au, or

Audio message, Morse Code, draw

Life skills

Critical thinking, Problem-solving, Communication

Values

Curiosity, Appreciation of science

Issues and challenges

Technological awareness Sustainable development

Integrated cross-curriculum topics ICT: Communication now and in the past



Unit 12: Community connections

ocabulary

Newspapers: advertisement, article, byline, caption, cartoons, headline, sports, weather A newspaper story: editor, graphic designer, interview, issue, layout, specialist, manager, public, service message

Language

Sherif was walking in the park. He wasn't looking where he was going. Why were you traveling on the bus yesterday?

Reading

A text about how newspapers are made; a text about sources of news

Phonics

-le, -el, -l -- endings

Article, vehicle, tunnel, musical

Life skills

Collaboration, Communication, Problem-solving

Values

Curiosity, Work ethics

Issues and challenges

Digital citizenship

Integrated cross-curriculum topics)

Media: making newspaper, sources of news

Review 4

Revision from unit 10-12





Where are the family?







Part 1:

Vocabulary













Other words

family عانلة father = dad اب mother = mum ام brother اخ

sister افت uncle عم/خال aunt عمه/خالة

grandpa جـد grandma جـدة nephew ابن الاخ/الاخت niece بنت الاخ/الاخت

parents الوالدين

tower

stage مرحله





. इस्ति इन्हरू होता है इ

learn about			يفكر في
look after	يعتني بـ	look at	ينظر الي

Regular verbs

المعني	verb	past	p.p
يساعد	help	helped	helped
يمشي	walk	walked	walked
ينتظر	look	looked	looked
يقفز	jump	jumped	jumped
يعمل	work	worked	worked
يتحدث	talk	talked	talked
يريد	want	wanted	wanted

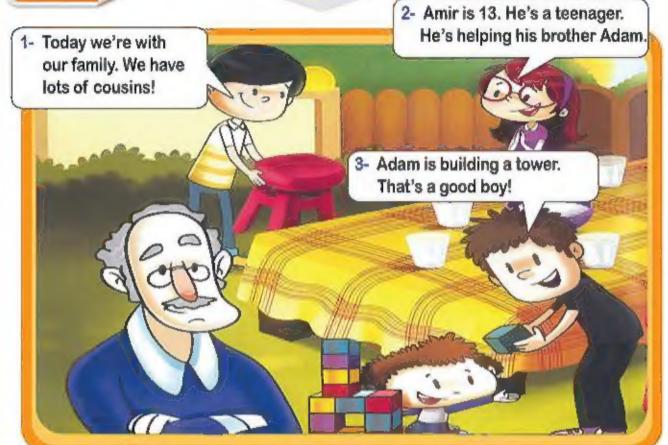
Irregular verbs

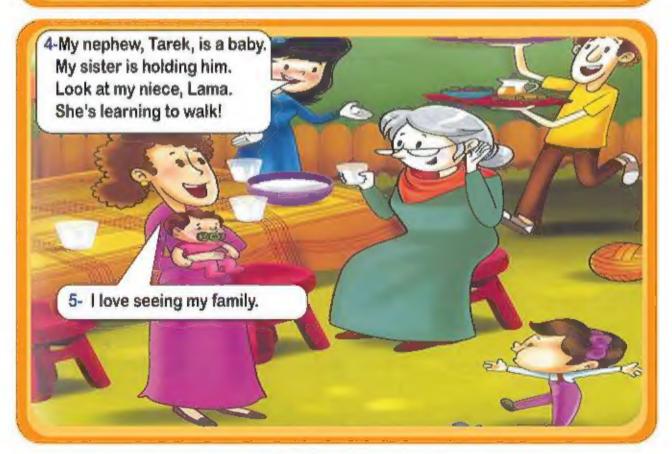
المعني	verb	past	p.p
يملك	have	had	had
يبني	build	built	built
يتعلم	learn	learnt	learnt
يتمسك	hold	held	held
يري	see	saw	seen
يجري	run	ran	run
يذهب	go	went	gone
ينام	sleep	slept	slept
يكون	am/is	was	been
يكون	are	were	been

(9)



Unit 7









a toddler



I can't walk or talk, but I sleep a lot and I like playing.

I'm learning alot about the world, and I'm learning to walk.



Life stages مراحل الحياة

(11)

I used to work, but now I don't. I like being with my family. I look after them and they look after me!



I go to school and I play with my friends. I'm taller than I was last year.



a teenager

I can walk, run, jump and swim. I go to work and look after my family.

I go to school and I play with my friends. I'm taller than I was last year.

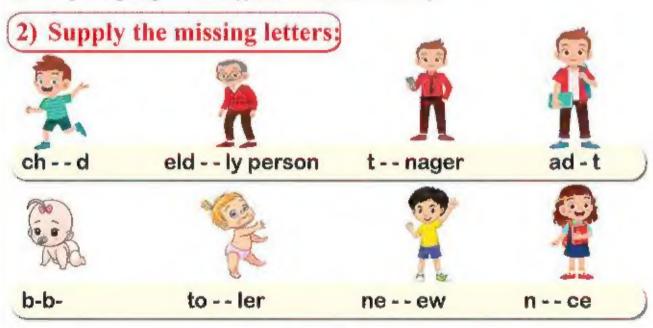


Unit 7

Exercises:

1) Choose the correct answer:

- 1- A (baby child teenager) is a person who is between 13 and 19 years old.
- 2- The mother is feeding the (adult teenagers baby).
- 3- He is learning to walk. He is a/an (elderly person adult toddler).
- 4- My grandpa is alan (elderly baby toddler) person.
- 5- They look after their family. They are (kids babies adults)
- 6- Amr is a/an (adult child toddler). He is in primary three.
- 7- He is my uncle's son . He is my (nephew cousin father).
- 8- She is my sister's daughter . She is my (nephew aunt niece)
- 9- He is my brother's son . He is my (nephew uncle grandpa)
- 10- I look (up after on) my grandpa.
- 11- He is my (nephew niece sister).
- 12- She is my (brother niece father).
- 13- Mum looks (after up on) the baby.
- 14- She is 70 years old. She is alan (baby elderly person toddler).
- 15- They are going to Cairo (power tower lower).







3) Su	pply the missing parts in the following dialogue:
Amr	: What's your name ?
Ahme	d : (1)
Amr	: How old are you ?
Ahme	d : (2)
	pply the missing parts in the following dialogue: : How are you?
Kenzy	: How are you ?
Judy	: (1)
Kenzy	: What grade are you in ?
Judy	: (2)
5) Coi	implete using the words in brackets:
	(adult - teenager - baby - elderly person)

- 1- I can walk, run, jump and swim . I go to work and look after my family I am an
- 2- I can't walk or talk . I am a
- 3- I go to school and I play with my friends. I am a





6) Read the following passage then answer the questions:

Today we are with our family. We have lots of cousins. Amir is 13. He is a teenager. He is helping his brother Adam. Adam is building a tower. My nephew, Tarek is a baby. My sister is holding him. Look at my niece, Lama. She is learning to walk. I love seeing my family.

A) A	nswer	the	foll	owing	question
	/				_ تشاداتات	

1-	What	is	Adam	doing	?
----	------	----	-------------	-------	---

- 2- Who is Tarek?
- B) Choose the correct answer:
- 3- Amir is (twelve twenty thirteen).
- 4- Adam is building a (tower house school).
- 7) Write a sentences under each picture:



a baby



a toddler



a child



a teenager



an adult



an elderly person





8) Re-arrange the following sentences:

2- helping – brother – is – his – Ali . 3- is – a tower – building – Adam . 4- boy – a good – That's . 5- family – 1 – seeing – love – my . 6- at – Look – niece – my . 7- learning – is – She – walk – to . 8- are – Where – the – family ?	1- have - We - cousins - lots of.
3- is - a tower - building - Adam. 4- boy - a good - That's. 5- family - 1 - seeing - love - my. 6- at - Look - niece - my. 7- learning - is - She - walk - to. 8- are - Where - the - family?	
4- boy - a good - That's. 5- family -1 - seeing - love - my. 6- at - Look - niece - my. 7- learning - is - She - walk - to. 8- are - Where - the - family?	3- is - a tower - building - Adam.
5- family -1- seeing - love - my . 6- at - Look - niece - my . 7- learning - is - She - walk - to . 8- are - Where - the - family ?	4- boy - a good - That's.
6- at - Look - niece - my . 7- learning - is - She - walk - to . 8- are - Where - the - family ?	5- family -1- seeing - love - my .
7- learning – is – <u>She</u> – walk – to . 8- are – <u>Where</u> – the – family ?	6- at - Look - niece - my .
8- are - Where - the - family ?	7- learning – is – <u>She</u> – walk – to .
	8- are - Where - the - family ?

9) Match:

- 1- baby a) someone who is between 13 and 9 years old.
- 2- teenager b) someone who can't walk or talk.
- 3- niece d) the son of you brother or sister.
- 4- nephew c) the daughter of your brother or sister.









Tense Review

1-The present continuous

المضارع المستمر

Form:

Now - Look! - Listen! - at the moment - at present

Examples

- I am playing now.
- She is eating at the moment.
- Look! They are running .

■Negative

- I am not reading a book.
- He is not watching TV.

□Note□

is not -> isn't

are not --> aren't

- Is he running?
- Yes, he is. (or) No, he isn't.
- Are you eating?
- Yes, I am. (or) No, I am not.





(Wh-question)

Wh + am/is/are + subject + (verb + ing) +?

What are you doing? I am reading.

Exercise

1) Choose the correct answer:

- 1- He (am is are) reading a book now.
- 2- Look! They are (watch watched watching) TV.
- 3- I am playing games (now yesterday last week)
- 4- Omar and Ali (am is are) swimming.
- 5- The children (am are have) sleeping now .
- 6- Alaa (am is are) running now.
- 7- Hassan and I (am is are) singing a song.
- 8- We are (draw drawing draws) at the moment.
- 9- The cats (am is are) chasing the mice.
- 10- Mum is (do does doing) the housework.

2)Re-write the sentences using words in brackets

1-He plays football every day.	(now)
2-Birds fly in the sky.	(Look!)
3- She is swimming.	(not)
4- They are drinking.	(He)
5- He is studying.	(They)





2-The present simple

المضارع البسيط

Form:

Keywords

always – usually – sometimes – often – never – every (day / week / month)

⊕Examples:

Hike apples.

- He likes sweets.

■Negative

الاسم الجمع | don't + Verb-inf (مصدر الفعل) + don't + Verb-inf (مصدر الفعل) | He / She / It / الاسم المفرد + doesn't + Verb-inf (مصدر الفعل)

I don't play football.

-He doesn't play football.

Yes / No question:

Do + I / We / You / They + verb + ?

Does + He / She / It + verb?

Do you play football?

Yes, I does. (or) No, I don't.

- Does he play football?

Yes, he does. (or)

No, he doesn't.





Wh-question

Wh + do / does + Subject + inf. +?

Where do you live? I live in Cairo.

What does she eat? She eats fruits.

Exercise:

1) Choose the correct answer:

- 1- She (read reads reading) a story .
- 2- I always (get gets getting) up early.
- 3- They (go goes going) to school every day.
- 4- Noha usually (swim swims swimming) in the pool .
- 5- The boy (have has having) a bike .
- 6- Does a bird have feathers? Yes, it (do does doesn't).
- 7- A nurse (look looks looking) after sick people.
- 8- Nagwa and Hassnaa (watch watches watching) TV.
- 9- What do they (do does doing)?
- 10- He doesn't (play plays playing) football.

(2)Re-write the sentences using words in brackets

1- I watch TV everyday .	(He)
2- I read stories.	(not)
3- I like English.	(Do)
4- Does he have a villa?	(Yes,)





3) The past simple

ائماضي البسيط

Form:

يتكون الماضي البسيط من التصريف الثاني بإضافة للفعل المنتطم (d / ed / ied)

Keywords

yesterday - Last (week / month / year) - ago - in the past

Examples:

I played football.

Regular verbs

المعين	verb	المعني	past
يزور	visit	jlj	visited
يحب	like	أعب	liked
يذاكر	study	ذاكر	studied
يسافر	travel	سافر	traveled
يمكث/يبقي	stay	بقي	stayed
ينظر	look	نظر	looked
تعنر	cross	عبر	crossed

توجد أفعال شاذة غير منتظمة -

-I went to school yesterday.

- We saw a tower last week.

irregular verbs

المعني	verb	المعني	past
يدهب	go	ذهب	went
يري	see	رأي	saw
يأخذ	take	اخذ	took
يأكل	eat	اکل	ate
بملك	have	امتئك	had





□Negative

subject + didn't + verb (مصدر الفعل)

- I didn't play football yesterday.
- He didn't go to school yesterday.

Yes / No question:

Pid + Subject + Verb-inf (فعل مي المصدر) +?

- Did he play football? Yes, he did. (or) No, he didn't.

(Wh-question)

Wh + did + Subject + inf. +?

Where did you go? I went to Alex.

When did she come? She came at 7:00.

Exercise

1) Choose the correct answer:

- 1- I (play played plays) football last week .
- 2- She (clean cleans cleaned) yesterday .
- 3- They (go went going) to Luxor 3 days ago.
- 4- Amr (swim swam swum) in the pool last year .
- 5- Manal (have had has) a doll in the past.
- 6- She (visit visits visited) Luxor last week.
- 7- Did they (walk walked walks) to school?
- 8- Did he stay in a hotel? No, he (did didn't do).
- 9- Did she enjoy the time? Yes, she (did -didn't do).
- 10- (Does Do Did) you cook a meal yesterday? Yes, I did .





2)Re-write the sentences using words in brackets.

1- I play football every day .	(last week)
2- She helps her mum .	(yesterday)
3- I see birds in the sky.	(2 hours ago)
4- He eats fish.	(last week)
5- I talked on the phone.	(not)
6- Did you go to the cinema?	(Yes,)
7- Did they study?	(No,)
8- No, she didn't get up early?	(Did)
9- Yes, I enjoyed the trip.	(Did)
10- He is thirteen years old.	(twelve years old)
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4) The Present Perfect

زمن المضارع التام

I/We/You/They → have

Form:

(التصريف الثالث للفعل) p.p + p.p

He / She / It

🛶 has

-I have played tennis.

- She has played volleyball.

النصريف الثالث للفعلPast Participle), P.P

Regular Verbs:::(Verb + ed)

U	المعن	verb	past	р.р
3.0	يشاه	watch	watched	watched
	يلعب	play	played	played
غب خ	ينظن	clean	cleaned	cleaned
	يزور	visit	visited	visited
J	يخس	wash	washed	washed
ć	يطبد	cook	cooked	cooked

Irregular verbs

المعني	verb	past	р.р
يعوم	swim	swam	swum
цр	see	saw	seen
يأخذ	take	took	taken
يجلس	sit	sat	sat
ينام	sleep	slept	slept
يصنع	make	made	made
يشرب	drink	drank	drunk
يأكل	eat	ate	eaten
يكون	am/is	was	been
يكون	are	were	been





□Keywords

ever من مبل (تاني مي السوال) -Have you ever played chess ? never (تاني مي البقي) -He has never swum .

(مصدر الفعل) Subject + Haven't / Hasn't + p.p

- We haven't drunk the juice.
- He hasn't eaten the lunch.

Yes∄No question:

Have / Has + Subject + P.P +?

- -Have you eaten the dinner? Yes, I have. (or) No, I haven't.
- -Has she gone to school? Yes, she hasn't. (or) No, she hasn't.

(Wh-question)

Wh + have / has + subject + p.p +?

What have they watched? They have watched a film,

How long has she studied? She has studied for 3 hours.







1) Choose the correct answer:

- 1- Renad and Rehab (have has do) visited Cairo .
- 2-Yossif has (sleep sleept sleeps) early .
- 3-Sagda has never (climbs climbing climbed) a tree .
- 4-Rahaf has (seen saw see) a snake .
- 5-Razen and Mena have (is are been) to Siwa .
- 6- I (have has am) climbed a mountain.
- 7- He (have has is) seen a spring.
- 8- They (have has are) eaten olive.
- 9- Ganna has (try tries tried) swimming in a lake.
- 10- Retage (have has does) walked in the desert.

2)Re-write the sentences using words in brackets.

1- We have climbed a mountain .	(never)
2-Have you visited America before?	(ever)
3- Yes, I have played football.	(Have)
4- No, he hasn't eaten dates.	(Has)
5- She has climbed a tree.	(not)
6- She has seen a lion.	(They)
7- Has she eaten fish ?	(Yes,)
8-They have visited Aswan.	(He)
***************************************	***********





اعتادان used to



Subject + used to + inf. المصدر

-I used to ride a bike . - She used to walk to school.

Use:

To express a past habit . تعبر عن عادة في الماضي

-He used to play with his toys.

Negative:

Subject + didn't + use to +inf .

-I didn't use to ride a bike . - She didnt use to walk to school.

Yes, No question:

Did + subject + use to + inf +?

- -Did you use to ride a bike?
- Yes, I did. -No, I didn't

Wh-question

Wh + did + subject + use to + inf +?

What did you use to ride?

- I used to ride a bike .
- When did she use to sleep?

She used to sleep at 10 p.m.





Look and complete:

Talia is nine.









glasses – short, curly hair – glasses – play tennis catch tennis - catch a ball – long hair

1- Talia didn't use to wearglasses
2- Now she wears
3- Talia didn't use to be able to
4- Now she can
5- Talia used to have
6- Now she has

2- Read and complete for yourself:

I didn't use to be able to	
Now I can	
I used to have	
I didn't use to have	
Now I have	





1) Choose the correct answer:

- 1- I used to (help helps helping) mum.
- 2- She (use uses used) to clean the room.
- 3- They used (to too two) write letters.
- 4- I (don't didn't doesn't) use to get up early.
- 5- We didn't (use used uses) to walk to school .
- 6- My dad didn't use to (cook cooks cooking) .
- 7- The boys (used use uses) to play tennis .
- 8- He used to (ride rides riding) a bike .
- 9- We used (by on to) wear uniforms.
- 10- What (do does did) he use to play?
- 11- I didnt use (to too two) ride to a bike .
- 12-She (use used using) to walk to school.

2) Re-write the following sentences using words in brackets:

1- I cleaned my room .	(used to)
2- Mona always helped mum .	(used to)
3- She used to cook meals .	(not)
4- Ahmed used to ride a bike .	(what)
5- Yes, I used to swim in the sea .	(Did)







Learn sounds with Busy Bee (ew u-e, ue)



-I have a new pen.

- I used to have short hair.





-Dad has a blue car. -It's True! I used to play the flute.



-The shop had new, blue jewels in June.

Look, write and say:

blue - cube - flew - flute - glue jewel - June - new - true - used to

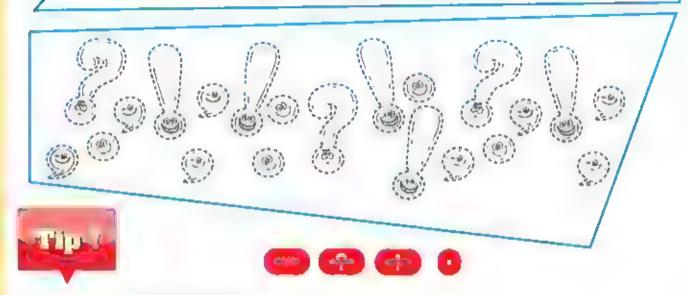
ew∈=	u-e	ue
flew	cube	blue





look and color:

period: black vellow exclamation mark: red question mark: blue



We use a period at the end of sentence.

Omar is reading a book.

نضع نقطة في نهاية الجملة

We use an exclamation mark at the end of a surprising sentence.

نضع علامة التعجب في نهاية جملة تفيد الدهشة 🌙 That is an exciting movie! We use a question mark at the end of a question.

Where did you go yesterday?

نضع علامة الاستفهام في تهاية السؤال

We use commas in a list and to connect two sentences.

نضع الفاصلة بين الأشياء وببن الجملتين . She bought rice, bread,milk and oil

Write the correct punctuation :-

- 1- What do you usually do on weekends
- 2- Stop That road is dangerous
- 3- Tarek didn't use to speak English
- 4- I like reading books watching TV and playing with my brothers







1) Supply the missing letters:







j__els



fl_t_



bl__

2) Write a sentence under each picture:



play - flute



new - car



have - jewels

3) Write the correct punctuation:

- 1- Did dad use to walk to school
- 2- That was an amazing game
- 3- I used to have long hair but now my hair is short







Science: Identical twins

Part four

twins تؤام

identical متماثل/متطابق non-identical غير متماثل

siblings أشقاء

behave يتصرف

similar متشابه

different مختلف

grow ينمو/يكبر

triplets تۋام ثلاثى at the same time في نفس الوقت

quadruplets تؤام رباعي

exactly بظبط

look and read:



Twins are two siblings who are born at the same time. They can be identical or non-identical. Identical means that they are exactly the same. They look the same, and their bodies work and grow in the same way. Identical twins are always two sister or two brothers.

Non-identical twins can be similar to each other, or they can be very different. They can be two brothers, two sisters, or a sister and a brother. Sometimes they look like each other, and sometimes they don't.

Sometimes people can be triplets - three siblings, or even quadruplets - that's four!

Twins often think and behave in similar ways. Do you know any twins? What do you think it would be like to be a twin?







1) Choose the correct answer:

- 1- Two brothers are born at the same time. They are (twins cousins friends).
- 2-(Non-identical Identical Different) means that they are exactly the same.
- 3- They are not the same . They are(happy sad different)
- 4- (Triplets Twins Quadruplets) are three siblings.
- 5- Quadruplets are (two-three-four) siblings.
- 6- Twins can be identical or (non no not) identical .
- 7-Twins are born at the (some sum same) time.
- 8-They are (exact exactly differently) the same.
- 9-Maram looks (like into up) her mother. They are the same.
- 10-Identical twins (go grow play) in the same way.

(2) Read the following passage then answer the questions:

Twins are two siblings who are born at the same time. They can be identical or non-identical. Identical means that they are exactly the same. They look the same, and their bodies work and grow in the same way. Identical twins are always two sisters or two brothers.

A) Answer the following questions:

1-	What does the word identical mean?	

2- Do twins grow in the same way?

B) Choose the correct answer:

- 1- Twins are two (ways numbers siblings).
- 2- Identical means they are (different exactly the same happy).





3) Match:

- 1- sibling a) not the same
- 2- identical b) having lots of things the same, but not everything.
- c) can be similar to each other or different 3- similar
- 4- different d) a brother or sister
- 5- non-identical c) the same in every way

4) Read the following passage then answer the questions:

Malak has a twin brother. His name is Younis. Malak is 148 cm tall. She has curly hair. She doesn't wear glasses.

A)	Answer	the fol	lowing o	questions	4
----	--------	---------	----------	-----------	---

- 1- How tall is Malak?
- 2- What is Malak's brother's name?

B) Choose the correct answer:

- 3- Malak has (curly fair blonde)hair.
- 4- Malak doesn't wear (skirts pants glasses).

5) Re-arrange the following sentences:

- 1- are Twins siblings two.
- 2- born -They are at time same .
- 3- exactly They are the same.







Reading: Animal Families

adapt یتکیف trait صفة ساندة/شانعة inherit يــرث

litter حیونات رضیعة "newborn حديث الولادة ا predator حیوان مفترس polar bear الدب القطبي

ً penguin طائر البطريق leaf insect حشرة تشبه ورقة الشجر grassland أرض عشبية

their own بانفسمم

offspring نسل/ذریة organism کائن حي species فصيلة/سلالة

survival البقاء علي قيد الحياة hunt یصطاد characteristics خصائص/صفات

octopus أخطبوط robin طائر أبو الحناء wetland مستنقع

' keep warm يحافظ علي الدفئ

survive ينجو من الموت- يبقي علي قيد الحياة





Read and Learn





Look at this litter of newborn rabbits. They look very different from the parents! But soon their eyes will open and their fur will grow. As they get older, the rabbits in a litter will look similar to each other, but not identical. The offspring have inherited some traits from their mother and some traits from their father. They may have the same fur color as their mother, or their father - or a mix of the two.

Soon their ears will start to grow, too. Having long ears is a key characteristic of a rabbit. Why do rabbits have long ears? Rabbits have lots of predators - bigger animals that hunt and eat them. The long ears help rabbits to hear well. Their ears can move, so the rabbit knows where a sound is coming from. The long ears also help the rabbit stay cool in hot weather, or keep warm in cold weather. So, long ears are very important for a rabbit's survival. Over time, rabbits with longer ears become safer and healthier. They could live for longer and have more litters. They passed this trait to their offspring, and rabbits adapted to have long ears.

All organisms have to adapt to their environment. All species of animals and plants have their own characteristics and behave in ways that help them to survive.





भ्रतमाम्यक्ष

1) Match

- 1- to adapt
- 2- trait
- 3- to inherit
- 4- litter
- 5- newborn
- (2) Match
- 1- offspring
- 2- organism
- 3- species
- 4- survival
- 5- characteristics

- a- a key characteristic that an organism has, e.g. camouflaged fur or a long beak
- b- to change to suit your environment
- c- to get characteristics from your parents
- d- a baby animal that has just been born
- e- a number of baby animals born from the same parents at the same time
 - a a living thing, all animals and plants.
 - b- a person's child, or an animal's or plant's baby
 - c- a group of animals or plants that are very similar and share the same characteristics
 - d- special traits that make an organism special or different from others
 - e- staying alive. In the natural world, this can be hard for many plants and animals.





3) Complete using the words in brackets :-

polar bear - robin - penguin octopus - moose - leaf insect

- 1- This animal has developed a layer of fat to keep it warm in cold climates.
- 2- This animal has adapted to look like a leaf, so other animals don't eat it .
- 3- This sea animal can change color with its surroundings, so it can hide from predators and catch food.
- 4- This bird can swim a long way underwater to catch fish .
- 5- This bird has a large beak so it eat lots of different seeds.
- 6- This animal has long horns. It is white in summer to reflect heat, and gray in winter to keep warm.

4) Choose the correct answer:

- 1-To (grow inherit adapt) is to change to suit your environment.
- 2-A/An (trait litter offspring) is a key characteristics that an organism has.
- 3-To (adapt inherit –grow) is to get characteristics from your parents.
- 4- (Litter A letter Little) is a number of baby animals born from the same parent at the same time.
- 5-(New look Newborn New book) is a baby animal that has just been born.
- 6-An (orange offspring- organism) is a living thing ,all animals and plants.









Reproduction in plants

بخور بخور pollen grains حبوب اللقام reproduce یتکاثر

bulb بصلة النبات cell خلیة habit عـادة leaf/leaves ورقة شجر

structure تکوین

reproduction التكاثر

stem ساق النبات

1-Read and Learn .







We know that animals have offspring, and adapt to their habitat. We can see the same in plants around the world, too. Plants are living organisms, and they also reproduce and adapt. Like animals, they pass on traits to their offspring.

The inherited traits that plants pass on to offspring include the color of the flower, the shape of the flower, the shape of the leaf, and the height of the plant, etc.

Plants reproduce in two ways. Most plants are flowering plants. The flowers produce pollen grains – very small structures. There are carried by insects, birds or the wind to other plants. When they are taken to another plant of the same type, the pollen grains mix with cells in the new plant to make seeds. When these seeds fall to the ground, they can grow into a new plant. This new plant will inherit traits from both the parent plants. It will be the same type, but it might have small differences.

Other plants reproduce on their own by producing an identical copy of themselves. These plants can produce bulbs which grow under the ground. The offspring plant only inherits traits from one parent plant, and it will have the same characteristics in leaf shape and stem structure as the parent plant.















pitcher plants نباتات جاذبه للحشرات



cactus الصبار

stem ساق النبات palm نخلة water lily الليلك المائي

variety تنوع

incredible لايصدق

environment البينــة

shade ظـل

rainforest غابة استوانية surface سطم

attract یجذب support یدعم

Which plant has adapted to eat insects?

There is an incredible variety of plants on Earth. There are tall trees in the rainforest, cactus plants in the desert, water lilies in ponds, and many wild plants and flowers that we see every cay around us. They are all different, and they adapt to their environment in amazing ways.





Rainforest plants

Drip tip leaves

Rain falls off this shape of leaf quickly.
The leaf stays strong even if there is
a lot of rain.



Pitcher plants

These plants use bright colors to attract insects. The insects fall into the hole of the plant and they can get out. The plant can turn the insect into food!



Strong roots

Rainforest trees are very tall, but these wide roots sit above the ground and make the tree strong.



Water plants

Water fily The water fily has flat leaves to stay on the surface of the water, and a long stem under the water that doesn't break.



Desert plants

Date palm The date palm has deep roots to get water from underground, and big leaves at the top to give shade to the rest of the tree.









1) Choose the correct answer:

- 1- Pitcher plants use (light dark bright) colors to attract insect.
- 2- There are cactus plants in the (water rainforest desert).
- 3- The date paim has (little small deep) roots.
- 4- There are tall (trees water lilies cactus) in the rainforest.
- 5- The water lily has flat (dates roots leaves).

2) Match:

1- reproduce a- the smallest part of an organism

2- pollen grains b- this is produced when the pollen grains mix with cells in a new plant

3- seed c- have offspring

4- cell d- this stays underground and grows into a plant

5- bulb e- very small structures that plants use to reproduce

3) Write a sentence under each picture:











4) Choose the correct answer:

- 1- Pollen grains are very (big large small) structure.
- 2- When the seeds fall to the (water sky ground). They can grow into a new plant.
- 3- The (wind cars planes) carry pollen grains to other plants.
- 4- Like animals, (cars bikes plants) pass on traits to their offspring.
- 5- Plants are (living not living non-living) organisms.
- 6- Plants have offspring and (adapt walk ride) to their habits.
- 7- Plants reproduce in (two three four) ways.
- 8- The (animals litter flowers) produce pollen grains.
- 9- The pollen grains mix with cells in the new plant to make (insects birds seeds).

(5) Read the following passage then answer the questions:

Plants reproduce in two ways. Most plants are flowering plants. The flowers produce pollen grains very small structures. There are carried by insects, birds or the wind to other plants. When they are taken to another plant of the same type, the pollen grains mix with cells in the new plant to make seeds. When these seeds fall to the ground, they can grow into a new plant. It will be the same type, but it might have small differences.

A) Answer the following questions:

1-	What	do	flowers	produce?
----	------	----	---------	----------

2- How many ways do plants reproduce?

B) Choose the correct answer:

- 3- The pollen grains mix with (stems roots cells) in the new plant to make seeds.
- 4- (All Most No) plants are flowering plants.







1)	Supply	the	missing	parts	in	the	following	dialogue	:
----	--------	-----	---------	-------	----	-----	-----------	----------	---

Samir : Do you like sports ?
Ali : (1)
Samir: (2)?
Ali : My favourite sport is football.
2) Choose the correct answer:
1- A water lily has leaves (on - under - by) the surfaces of water
2- They are born at the same time. They are
(cousins – twins – friends) .
3- My grandma is a/an (child – adult – elderly) person .
4- He is my uncle's son . He is my (nephew - niece - cousin).
5- He (use – used – using)to help the poor.
6- Ahmed (tidy – tidied – tidying) his room yesterday.
7- Mum is (clean - cleans - cleaning)the house now .
8- She (doesn't - don't - didn't) use to sleep early.
3) Re-write the following sentences using the words in brackets:
1- Mona always helped her mum . (used to)
2- They used to watch cartoons. (not)
3- Yes, he used to eat pizza. (Did)
4- We play football every week. (last week)

(44)





4)	Read	the	following	passage	then	answer	the	questions:
----	------	-----	-----------	---------	------	--------	-----	------------

I am Omar. I am nine years old. I have black hair and brown eyes.

I am short and fat. I like swimming in the sea. I have two sisters

and one brother. My father is a teacher. My mother is a doctor.

- A) Answer the following questions:
- 1-How old is Omar?
- 2- How many sisters has Omar got?
- B) Choose the correct answer:-
- 3- Omar's father works at (school hospital restaurant)
- 4- Omar has (red black white) hair.
- 5) Write a sentence under each picture :



cousin



baby



twins

6-Reader:

- A) Answer the following questions
- 1-What was there for the best invention?
- 2-What did Nesma see?
- B) Complete the following sentences:
- 3-Nesma wants to be a/an
- 4-Nesma was reading the school





At the museum











Part one:



museum متحف



artifacts قطع أثارية



clay صلصال



tool أداة



necklace -عقد



portrait صورة للوجه



jewelry مجومرات



bracelet أسورة



Other words



كلمات أخرى

made of مصنوع من

floor أرضية - طابق interesting شيق

look like يشبه





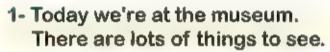
Regulars verbs

	verb	past	p.p
يرور	visit	visited	visited
يشبه	look like	looked like	looked like

Irregular verbs

	verb	past	p.p
يري	see	saw	seen
يقول	say	said	said
يرسم	draw	drew	drawn
يملك	have	had	had
يصنع	make	made	made

Look and read:



2-Miss Mona says we will visit a room with lots of jewelry first.

3-After the jewelry, we'll see some tools and clay artifacts.

4-We have our pens and pencils to draw some of the things we see. It's very interesting.









1) Choose the correct answer:

- 1- You can see lots of statues at the (zoo bank museum).
- 2- The sculpture is made of (stone paper sand).
- 3- (Clay Jewelry Tool) is very expensive.
- 4- I saw a (mobile portrait helmet) of Ahmed Zewail at the museum.
- 5- The sculpture is made (in of by) wood.
- 6- The statue looked (like at for) a person.
- 7- Was it a tool? No, it (is was wasn't).
- 8- What's number 1 ? It ('m 's 're) a bracelet .
- 9- My favourite colour is (brown town gown).
- 10- Women wear (rings necklaces watches) around their necks.
- 11- I live on the second (flower flour floor).
- 12- I like this story. It is (bad horible intersting).
- 13- She had a (necklace ring bracelet) in her arm.
- 14- I saw (mobiles pens statues) at the museum.
- 15- I use pencils to (read draw swim).
- 16- The plate is made of (clay may hay) .

(2) Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Alaa	: (1)
Tarek	: I went to the Egyptian Museum yesterday.
Alaa	: How did you go there?
Tarek	: (2)





3- Write a sentence under each picture:)



went - museum





wear - necklace



looked like - person

4- Supply the missing letters:



m - s - um





cl --







st-t-e portr--t br-c-let j-w-lry



n-ckl-ce sc-lpt-re







5-Read the following passage then answer the questions:

I went to the museum last week. I went with my friends. I saw a lot of statues and sculptures. I saw an artifact. It was big. It was made of clay. It looked like a person. It was interesting.

Answer the following questions: When did you go to the museum?
2- What was the artifact made of ?
B) Choose the correct answer: 3- The artifact was (small – big – long). 4- The artifact looked like a (person – tree – flower).
6-Re-arrange the following sentences: 1- at - We - the museum - are .
2- is - <u>A bracelet</u> - made of - gold . 3- looked - <u>It</u> - a person - like .
4- made - <u>It</u> - of - was - clay . 5- tools - see - will - <u>We</u> - some .
6- intersting - very - is - <u>It</u> .









Countable and uncountable nouns

Countable nouns اسماء محجوجة

a car __ cars

a cup __ cups

a pen __ pens

a bowl __ bowls

Uncountable nouns أسماء لا تعد

silk - cloth - metal

water - juice - milk

money - paper - wood

sugar - salt - rice

ملحوظة : الأسماء المعدودة لها مفرد وجمع .

الأسماء الغير معدودة ليس لها جمع وتعامل معاملة المفرد .



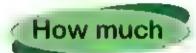
يأني بعدها إسم يعد (جمع)

How many statues are there?

There are six statues.

How many books are there?

There aren't any books.



كم الكمية

يأنى بعدها إسم لا يعد

How much clay is there?

- There is a lot of clay.

How much wood is there?

There isn't any wood.







کثیر مں

بأبي بعدها إسم يعد(حمع) أو إسم لا يعد

- -There is a lot of money in the wallet.
- -There are a lot of apples.



بعض

بأتى بعدها إسم يعد و إسم لا يعد
 ونسنحدم في الجملة المثبنة و في العرض والطلب

- -I bought some apples .
- -Would you like some apples? (Offer عرض)
- -Can I have some coffee ,please? (Request طلب)



ای

- -There isn't any wood.
- -Are there any pens?



1-Put (some / any)

- 1- There are..... pens.
- 2- There isn't money.
- 3- There are.....apples.
- 4- There aren't crocodiles.
- 5- There iswater.
- 6- There aren't owls.
- 7- Are thererules?
- 8- Is there sugar?
- 9- Can I have milk?
- 10- Would you like orange juice?





2) Choose the correct answer:

- 1- How (much many often) wood is there?
- 2- How many bracelets (is are am) there?
- 3- How (much many long) portraits are there? Four portraits.
- 4- How much water is there? There (isn't aren't hasn't) enough water.
- 5- There isn't (many much lot) sugar in the jar.
- 6- There (is are was) too many cars.
- 7- There is a (lot lots a lot) of milk.
- 8- There was (some any many) flour.
- 9- There aren't (some any much) pens.
- 10- Are there (some any much) apples?
- 11- Would you like (some any a) tea?
- 12- Can I have (any some an) water, please?
- 13- I want 2 a (spoon fork knife) of sugar ,please .

3) Rewrite the following sentences using words in brackets:

1-There are a lot of pens .	
2-There is a lot of sugar.	(much)
3-There are some spoons .	(not)
4-There is much juice.	(Is)
5-There are some cars.	(any)
6-Yes, there is some juice .	(Is)
1.1.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0	





4) Match:

- 1- How many bracelets are there? a) There are two sculptures.
- 2- How much clay is there? b) There are six bracelets.
- 3- How much wood is there? c) There is lots of clay.
- 4- How many sculptures are there? d) There isn't any wood.
- 5- How much water is there?

 e) There aren't any books.
- 6- How many books are there? f) There isn't alot of water.

(5) Re-arange the following sentences:

1- isn't - any - <u>There</u> - tea .
2- many - <u>How</u> - books - there - are ?
3- milk - there - <u>How</u> - much - is ?
4- <u>How -</u> scluptures - many - there - are ?
5- are - any - books - n't - <u>There</u> .

6) Complete the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Magdy	: Do you have any brothers?
Omar	: (1)
Magdy	: How many brothers do you have?
Omar	: (2)







القيم Values

The Bulling

value قیمة prefer یفضل image صورة

links روابط

model نموذم behavior سلوك mistake خطا

website موقع علي الأنترنت culture ثقافة idea فکرة understand தகவ்

agree with يتفق مع follow يتبع teach یعلم

1-Read and think, which answers do you agree with? You can tick more than one :-

1-Do you like learning about the past?

a-No, I don't. I prefer to learn about things people make and do now.

b-Yes, I do. I think artifacts and tools from the past are very interesting.

c-It's ok. Some of the things you can see in the museums are interesting,

but others aren't.





2-How do you like to learn?

a-I like seeing things in museums. You can really understand what things
were like in the past when you can see them.
b-I prefer looking at things in books to visiting museums. I like having more
time to read things at home, and museums can be busy.
c-I like looking at websites because the images are interesting and you can
follow links to see what interests you.
3-Why do we learn about the past?
a-Learning about the past shows us models of good behavior and teaches
us to learn from the mistakes of others.
b-Learning about the past helps us understand the things people do and
say now.
c-We can learn more about our culture by understanding our past.
2-Discuss your answer with a friend. Do you have
the same ideas?
-I love learning about artifacts from the past.
-I don't. I think the things we make and do now are much more interesting .
3-Complete with your own ideas. Then compare with
a friend.
With or against learning about the past







Learn sounds with Busy Bee!

-ture -sure



تمثال sculpture

يقيس measure





مغامرة adventure

کنز treasure





متعة pleasure مخلوق بحريsea creature





1)Supply the missing letters:



sc__pture



m__sure



tr__sure



pl__sure



sea c__ature



adven__re





Punctuation Apostrophe (الفاصلة العليا (الفاصلة العليا)

-Tips!

1-We use an apostrophe when there is a letter missing in a word.

تستخدم الفاصلة العليا مع الأختصارات .

Ex. I don't like drinking coffee, = I do not like drinking coffee.

Ex. That is Amr's bag.

-If something belongs to two or more people, the apostrophe is after the (s)

تستخدم الفاصلة العليا عند الحديث عن ملكية شخصين لشي واحد .

Ex. My grandparents' apartment is near the beach.

1-Look and complete:



Lam	
He is	************
I have	************

will not	Y.RR.'t
What is	******
Where is	*******

2-Look and write apostrophes:

- 1- It's Zayn's football.
- 2- I ve got some clay and I m making a cup.
- 3- There aren t any sculpture in front of the museum.
- 4- Leila s book is on the teacher s desk.
- 5- where s your parents house?







Muse milking



Ancient **Egyptians** الفدماء المصريون



archaeologist عالم اثار



Sphinx ابو المول



tomb مقبرة





رمسيس الثاني



فرعون



gold ذهب

كلمات أخري

Other words

famous مشهور

powerful قوي

> model نموذج

daily يومي

paintings لوحات

afterlife الثخيرة

art رسم - فن

around the world حول العالم

object ښي

detailed مقصل

enormous ضخم

popular شعبی- محبوب precious ثمين

> dead میت

colorful ملون

> dry جاف





D.D

Regulars verbs

past

verb

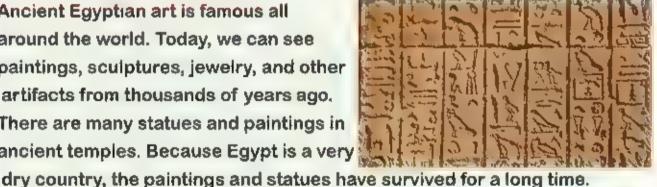
			1. 1.
يۇمن	believe	believed	believed
ينجو	survive	survived	survived
عداسي	help	helped	helped
يذاكر	study	studied	studied
يلعب	play	played	played

Irregular verbs

	verb	past	p.p
تخد	find	found	found
يري	see	saw	seen
يوضم	show	showed	shown
يصنع	make	made	made
يضع	put	put	put

Art in Ancient Egypt:

Ancient Egyptian art is famous all around the world. Today, we can see paintings, sculptures, jewelry, and other artifacts from thousands of years ago. There are many statues and paintings in ancient temples. Because Egypt is a very



Archaeologists have also found lots of important artifacts in tombs for the Pharaohs. People believed that these artifacts would help them in the afterlife. There were small models of boats, animals, people - lots of things that were important in daily life. Paintings in tombs often showed pictures of the person in the afterlife, too. Today we can see some of these objects in museums and learn about the past.





Ancient Egyptians also made enormous sculptures, such as the statue of Ramses II at Abu Simbel.

They are nearly 20 meters tall. The Great Sphinx of Giza is nearly 73 meters long! The size of these sculptures made them very important and powerful.

Small sculptures and artifacts were made, too.
These were very detailed and beautiful. Egyptians used precious such as gold, as well as wood and colored glass. The artifacts were often colorful.
The most popular colors were blue, red, green, black and gold.





1)Match:

- 1- afterlife
- 2- model
- 3- tomb
- a) a place to put people who have died
- b) ideas about what happens after death
- c) a small statue or object that looks like a real thing

2) Choose the correct answer:

- 1- A\An (doctor archaeologist teacher) is a person who studies artifacts to learn about the past.
- 2- A (library zoo tomb) is a place where we put dead people.
- 3- There is a (book tomb painting) on the wall.
- 4- (Gold Metal Glass) is an expensive metal for jewelry.
- 5- There was an accident and no one (survived believed found).
- 6- They found lots of important (artifacts bikes cars) in tombs.
- 7- Ancient Egyptians are called (pharaohs archaeologists pilots).
- 8- (Afterlife Before life Life) is ideas about what happens after death.





- 9- Amr Diab is a (famous tall small) singer.
- 10- A tomb is a place where we put (happy dead famous) people.
- 11- You can see (plates statues pens) in the temple.
- 12- Archaeologists study (math arts history).

3)Re-arrange the following sentences:

- 1- are There and paintings many statues.
- 2- found Archaeologists in tombs artifacts.
- 3- made sculptures Ancient Egyptians.
- 4- were The artifacts colorful.
- 5- The Great meters sphinx is 73.

4) Write a sentence under each picture:



visited - temple



saw- Ramses



jewelry - gold





5)Supply the missing letters:



6)Read the following passage then answer the questions:

Archaeologists have also found lots of important artifacts in tombs for the pharaohs. People believed that these artifacts would help them in the afterlife. There were small models of boats, animals, people - lots of things that were important in daily life. Paintings in tombs often showed pictures of the person in the afterlife, too.

A) Answer the following questions:

- 1-What did paintings in tombs show?
- 2-How did these artifacts help people?

B) Choose the correct answer:

- 3- Archaeologists have found important artifacts in (parks tombs schools).
- 4- (Paintings Books Boats) in tombs often showed pictures of person in the afterlife.







YOU GUELLY







three-dimensional ثلاثى الأبعاد



citadel قلعة



geometric shape شكل هندسي



geometric pattern نموذم مندسي



إثار

كلمات اخرى

Other words

shading التظليل

realistic واقعى

styles أشكال - أنماط

verb

ceiling سقف

basic أساس

nast

flat فسطم

carefully بحرص

p.p

Regulars verbs

abstract

مجرد

	1016	Page	la.1a
ينسخ	сору	copied	copied
يتعلم	learn	learned	learned
يلون	paint	painted	painted
يڤيس	measure	measured	measured
يزين	decorate	decorated	decorated
يصنع - يبتكر	create	created	created
پکرر	repeat	repeated	repeated





∃rregular verbs

المعني	verb	past	p.p
يرسم	draw	drew	drawn
يعرف	know	knew	known

(Art: Shading)

It can take a very long time to paint or draw a picture. Artists have lots of different styles and ways of working, but one of the basic and most important things is to learn shading.

The picture you are drawing is flat, but the object you are copying is three-dimensional. To make it look three dimensional in your picture, you see shading. This makes a pencil drawing look interesting and real. You can use hard pencils to draw fine lines, and soft, dark pencils for shading.

You need to know where the light is coming from in your picture so you can add realistic shading. Look carefully at your object to see the shades of light and dark. You can add shading by doing lots of small lines close to each other, or by rubbing the pencil lines so they mix together.



1) Choose the correct answer:

- 1- A (hill bridge sea) is smaller than a mountain.
- 2- He draws pictures. He is alan (artist doctor waiter).
- 3- We can see (mounements mountains animals) in the museum.
- 4- A (cave flat citadel) is a very strong building.





- 5- You should listen (careful carefully careless).
- 6- A circle is a goemetric (colour number shape).
- 7- Are there (some any a) pens in the box?
- 8- Would you like (some any an) oranges?
- 9- How (many much long) pupils are there?

2) Write a sentence under each picture:





saw-Ramses



tomb – dead



3)Read and complete:

measure - ruler - repeat

- 1-To make a pattern, you.....the same shape or shapes many times.
- 2- You often need a.....to make a repeating pattern.
- 3- If you use triangles or squares, you need to them to make sure the angles and sides are correct.





4)Read and circle:

A geometric pattern is made of lots of 1) shapes\colors.

We can see these in different places around us every day. People use geometric shapes in art to create patterns. Geometric shapes can create 2) abstract/realistic patterns. These can be very beautiful.

Many buildings have geometric patterns tiles. These small squares can decorate walls and ceilings. They use traditional patterns which are very detailed. The colors and styles are very beautiful. You can also see geometric patterns in 3) tools/jewelry and in paintings from ancient Egypt.

5) Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Which school do you go? Retal:

Yomna : (1)...................

(2)..... your school ? Retal:

Yomna: Yes, I do.

6) Supply the missing letters:









1) Supply the missing parts in the following diale	ogue.
Abeer: What is your favorite hobby?	
Soha: (1)	
Abeer (2)?	
soha: I usually read in the school library.	
2)Choose the correct answer:	
1- How (many - much - some) apples are there?	
2- How (many - much - often) milk is there?	
3- There aren't (some - any - lots) pens.	
4- There are (some - any - an) books on the table.	
5- A/An (doctor - archaeologist - teacher) is a person w	/ho studies
history.	
6- A (school - hospital - tomb) is a place where we put of	dead people
7- Women wear (rings - necklaces - shoes) round their	necks.
8- Childern like to play with (gold - clay - silver).	
3)Re-write the sentences using words in bracket	s:
1-There are some books in the bag.	(any)

2-There is a pen on the table.	(are)

3-There isn't any water in the bottle .	(some)
A V 11	/1-1
4- Yes, there is some milk.	(ls)





4)Read the following passage then answer the following questions:-

My favorite monument is the Citadel. It was built by Salah Al-Din Al-Ayoubi. Salah El-Din's Citadel was built in 1176. The rulers of Egypt used to stay there for 700 years. It was built beneath the Mugattum hills.

Muqattum hills.	incre for ree years, it was b	une beneath the
A)Answer the follow	wing guestions:-	
1-What's your favor		
2-When was the cit	adel built?	4 7 4 9 7 H 4 9 9 9
B)Choose the corre	ect answer:-	**********
3- The (doctors-rule) citadel.	lers-teachers) of Egypt us	ed to stay in the
4-The citadel was l	ouilt beneath the(Tanta-Ale	ex-Muqattam)hills
5)Write a senten	ce under each picture:	
13.00	Ed 6 9 9 9	
like-drawing	wear-necklace	went-museun

6)Reader:

A) Answer the following questions:

1-What was Nesma reading?

2-What did Nesma see in the school newsletter?

B) Complete the following sentences:

3-Nesma loved.....

4-Nesma could invent





At the hospital







Unit 9

Part one:











X-ray أشعة اكس



يفحص/ف<mark>حص</mark>









helmet خوذة







كلمات أخرى

injury إصابه

Other words

surgery جراحة

problem مشکلة organ عضو بالجسم

hurt يۇذي/يۇلم sore ألم/أحتقان

> disease مرض

infection عدوي

operation عملية جراحية

treatment علام

"الأمْعَالِ الْمِنتَظِيمَة "Regular verbs

	المعنى	Present	past	p.p
	يحتاج	need	needed	needed
ı	plu	cuallow	bowollows	ew allowed

يحتام	need	needed	needed
يبلع	swallow	swallowed	swallowed
يقرر	decide	decided	decided
يدخل	enter	entered	entered
يحدث	happen	happened	happened
يركب دراجة	cycle	cycled	cycled
يموت	die	died	died
يبكي	cry	cried	cried

الامعال الشادة Irregular verbs

المعنى	Present	past	p.p

يۇلم – بۇدي	hurt	hurt	hurt
يرتدي	wear	wore	worn
بمتلك	have	had	had
يضع	make	made	made
يأخذ	take	took	taken
يقم	fall	fell	fallen
بعطي	give	gave	given
يكسر	break	broke	broken

Expressions التعبيرات

wear a cast	يضع جبيرة /جبس		يقم من علي
have an accide		fall over	يقم علي
take medicine	يأخد دواء	have surgery	لدية جراحة
get better	يتحسن	do surgery	يقوم بجراحة
Don't worry	لاتقلق	What is wrong?	ما الخطأ؟
take/ get rest		get burned	يحترق





look and read

Do you think Hany should wear a cast?

1-We're at the hospital because Hany has an injury. He hurt his elbow when he fell off his bike in the park. He had a helmet, so he didn't hurt his head. Hany doesn't want to wear a cast.

3-Hany's arm hurts and he needs an X-ray. If you break your arms, you wear a cast .

2-I don't want to wear a cast! 4-Don't worry. You will be fine. You don't need to wear it for a long time.

Hospitals

A hospital is a place where people go for treatment .Sometimes people have a disease or infection that makes them ill. Sometimes they have an injury because of an accident. At the hospital, you will see a doctor or a nurse. They might ask question to find out what is wrong with you . They need to know what hurts or how you feel . They might decide to:

- give you medicine you drink or swallow this to help you get better.
- give you an X-ray to find out if you have broken a bone.
- do surgery an operation to make a particular part of your body better.
- do a scan to find out the problem if you have a muscle or organ that is sore.

When the doctors know what the problem is , they can decide on the best way to treat you .









1) Choose the correct answer:

- 1- He is ill . He goes to (bank hospital zoo).
- 2- A (surgeon pilot carpenter) can do an operation.
- 3- The doctor gave me some (sheets exercises medicine).
- 4- A hospital is a place where people can go for (fun treatment swimming).
- 5- He has a/an (jewellery injury library) because of an accident .
- 6- People have a/an (protection injection infection) that makes them ill.
- 7- I have a (solo sore soul) throat.
- 8- His arm is broken . He should (wear play go) a cast .
- 9- He fell (of off on) his bike .
- 10- The doctor can (do make go) a scan to see inside your body.

(2) Supply the missing letters:







acc - d - nt

me - d - cine

h - sp - tal

3) Write a sentence under each picture:



He-doctor



helps - sick people



take - medicine



4) Match:

- 1-treatment
- 2-disease
- 3-infection
- 4-injury
- 5-medicine

- a) This happens when bacteria or viruses enters your body.
- b) This is a liquid you drink or tablet you swallow.
- c) This is a way of making someone better.
- d) This happens when the cells of your body are damaged.
- e) When you hurt your body in an accident.

5) Re-arrange the following to make sentences:

- 1- has Hany injury an .
- 2- fell He bike his off.
- 3- doesn't He want to wear a cast.
- 4- you Have ever been to hospital?
- 5- took some medicine 1 got better and.

6) Read the following passage then answer the questions:

Aya had an injury .She went to hospital. She hurt her elbow when she fell off her bike in the park. She had a helmet, so she didn't hurt her head. Aya doesn't want to wear a cast.

A) Answer the following questions:

- 1- Where did Aya go?
- 2- What is wrong with Aya?

B) Choose the correct answer:

- 3- Aya fell off her (car bike taxi).
- 4- Aya had a (cast helmet shoe) on her head .

Connect plus





الحالة الصفرية: Zero Conditional (If)

Form:

(إذا / لو) If Present Simple , Pres

Present Simple

- -If you fall over, you hurt yourself.
- -If people eat too much, they get fat.

Present Simple | if | Present Simple

- -You hurt yourself if you fall over.
- -People die if they don't eat.

Use:

We use the Zero Conditional to express habits or facts تعبر الحالة الصفرية عن حقائق وعادات

- -If you heat water, it boils.
- -If you break your arm, you wear a cast.





1) Choose the correct answer:

- 1- If you (feel feeling felt) tired, you go to bed.
- 2- If you boil water, it (turn-turns turning) into water vapour.
- 3- If you (am is are) ill, you take medicine.
- 4- If you (have has having) a problem, you tell someone.
- 5- If you fall over, you (hurt hurts hurting) yourself.
- 6- If we heat metals, they (expand expands- expanding).
- 7- You get a headache if you (work works working) on your computer for a long time.
- 8- If you heat ice, it (melt melts melted).
- 9- If you play in the sun, you (get gets got) a fever.
- 10- If water (freeze freezes freezing), it turns into ice.
- 11-If you (touch touches touched) a fire, you get burned.
- 12-She (wear wears wearing) a cast if she breks her arm.

2) Re-write the following sentences using words in brackets:

1-She has an accident .She cries.	(lf)
2-I fall over , I hurt myself.	(If)
3-I am sick. I take medicine.	(If)
4-I have a problem .I tell someone.	(lf)
5-You heat ice. It turns into water.	(If)



یجب /۱۱ یجب must / must / mustn't

Form:

subject + must + inf. (الفعل في المصدر)

Use≋

- تستخدم must (للتعبير عن الضرورة والالزام)

- You must be polite.
- You must eat healthy food .

Negatives

subject + mustn't + inf. (المعل في المصدر)

- تستخدم mustn't (للتعبير عن الضرورة والالزام)

- You mustn't smoke in hospitals.
- You mustn't eat too much sweets .

Exercises.

1) Choose the correct answer:

- 1- You (must mustn't) arrive on time .
- 2- You (must mustn't) shout in class .
- 3- You (must mustn't) listen to your teacher .
- 4- You (must mustn't) talk unless you raise your hand .
- 5- You (must mustn't) make fun of classmates .
- 6- You (must mustn't) keep your class clean .
- 7- You (must mustn't) play with matches .
- 8- You (must mustn't) smoke in hospitals .
- 9- You (must mustn't) help your father .
- 10- You (must mustn't) laugh at your friend .



2) Re-write the following sentences:

1- It's important to take medicine. (must)

2- It is dangerous to play with knives . (mustn't)

3- She needs to go to hospital . (must)

4- We are not allowed to park here . (mustn't)

5- It is necessary to be polite . (must)

......

3) Write a sentence under each picture:



mustn't - noise



must - early



mustn't - run

4) Choose the correct answer:

- 1- You (must / mustn't) play soccer in the hospital.
- 2- You (must / mustn't) get lots of rest.
- 3- You (must/mustn't) play loud music.
- 4- You (must / mustn't) have more than three visitors.
- 5- You (must/mustn't) take your medicine.
- 6- You (must / mustn't) listen to the doctors and nurses.



Learn sounds with Busy Beel

"Homophones" are words that sound the same but have a different meaning and spelling "

كلمات لها بقس الصوت ولكن مختلفة مي المعني والحروف







(1) Underline the homophones:

Can you see the sea? Where, where is the sea? It's here. It's here. It's green and blue. How many umbrellas can you see, by the sea? Are there four? No, there's more! They're for you and me, And for everyone here at the seal

Supply the missing letters:



S ---









wr-t-



pl - n -

3) Write a sentence under each picture :





can - write



fly - plane



illustrations.

Part four:



temperature درجة حرارة





stethoscope سماعة الطبيب



first-aid kit dirst-aid kit dielum





heart قلب



disabled و معاق





blood pressure monitor شاشة لعرض ضغط الدم



wheel chair ٔ کرسي متحرك -



sick مریض



face mask واقى للوجه/كمامة breathing التنفس

(83)

Connect plus





1)Supply the missing letters:



ste__oscope



s_r_nge



h__rt



2) Match:

- 1-Doctors and nurses sometimes wear
- 2- If there's an accident, you might need
- 3- You can check the health of your heart
- 4- A doctor or nurse can put medicine in your body

- a- a first -aid kit with bandages.
- b- with a syringe.
- c- face masks to protect their patient.
- d- with a blood pressure monitor.

3) Match:

- 1-If someone has hurt their leg
- 2-A doctor or nurse can put bandages on you
- 3-A doctor listens to your heart and your breathing
- 4-If someone can't walk often hare an injury or operation

- a- to help a cut or injury get better.
- b- they can use crutches to help them walk.
- c- they might use a wheel chair.
- d- with a stethoscope.

4)Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Wael: (1)

Samy: I had an accident.

Wael: (2)?

Samy: I fell off my bike.

Connect plus



5) Choose the correct answer:

- 1- My finger hurts . I put a (bandage syringe mask) on it.
- 2- If you have an accident, you might need (monitor First-aid face mask).
- 3- A doctor examines and listens to your heart with a (brush bandage stethoscope).
- 4- My grandpa can't walk well, he uses (crushes crunches crutches).
- 5- Nurses can put medicine in your body with a(syringe surgery stethoscope).
- 6- Doctors should wear face (tasks masks baskets) on their faces during operations.
- 7- The disabled use (wheel sofas wheel seats wheel chairs) to move.
- 8- Doctors check the patient's health with a blood pressure (pointer waiter monitor).
- 9- My friend had an ear infection and she had to have a/an (operation dictation foundation).
- 10- A (nurse waitress hostess) helps doctors in the hospital.

(6) Write a sentence under each picture:





Part 5

Vocabulary

History
Medicine in the
past and medicine now.



ambulance اسعاف



skin جلد



papyru<mark>s</mark> ورق بردي



h<mark>oney</mark> عسل



pilot طیسار



herbs أعشاب



mint نعناع



aloe صبار



helicopter طائرة هليكوبتر



Other words

treat یعالم

paramedic مسعف

disease مرض

organs أعضاء الجسم population السكان

> burns حروق

airplane طائرة

service خدمة emergency الطوارئ

equipment معدات

> digest یمضم

blood دم digestive system الجماز المضمى

> advice نصيحة

coast ساحل

countryside الريف

Connect plus

86)

Primary (3)

Second term





History : Medicine in the past and medicine now

look and read:

What herbs did ancient Egyptians use to treat diseases?

Doctors and surgeons in the past used different medicines to modern ones, but some of their ideas are useful today.

We can learn about what ancient Egyptians did from two of the oldest texts about medicine In the world.

The Edwin Smith Papyrus is about surgery. Doctors in ancient Egypt could do operations to help people get better after injuries. They could fix broken bones and injuries to the skin.

The Ebers Papyrus gives treatments for lots of different diseases. It talks about how the heart is the center of the blood supply in the body, and it gives advice about problems with skin, teeth, eyes and other organs.

Some things that ancient Egyptians

believed were very different, but we use some of their ideas in modern medicine. For example, they used herbs to treat some diseases, and we know today that these can help - mint is good for the digestive system, and aloe can help with burns.

They also used honey to treat infections and skin problems. With science today, we know that honey can make some infections better.

A) Read and tick true or false:

1-	We don't use medicines from ancient Egypt today.	(
2-	Doctors in the past didn't know how to make broken bones better.	()
3-	Ancient Egyptian doctors understood how the heart works.	()
4-	Ancient Egyptians used herbs in medicine	()





Who are flying doctors?

Flying doctors

When you are sick, you can go to hospital in a car. In an emergency, you can go in an ambulance. The people who drive ambulances are called paramedics. They can give you first aid very quickly. Some countries also use helicopters to get people to hospitals in an emergency. These are very important and can save lives.





Australia is an enormous country – 7.69 million square kilometers. It has a population of about 25 million people .Most of the people live near the coast around the country . About one third live in the countryside , in areas that are a long way from towns and hospitals – sometimes about a six –hour drive . What happens when you are sick? You can call the flying doctors!

The Royal Flying Doctor Service brings medical help to people all over Australia. The flying doctors are pilots as well as doctors. They can help with emergencies or injuries where they happen, and they can fly people to hospital. It is much quicker than travelling by road. An Australian flying doctor service has 77 airplanes. There is a lot of medical equipment inside, and they can be used as hospitals. Doctors can even do operations inside the planes.



Exercises:



1-Complete the sentences:

helicopters - emergency - paramedics - airplanes

- 1- In an, you can go to hospital in an ambulance.
- 2- The people who drive ambulance are calledand they can give you first aid.
- 3- Lots of countries useto get people to hospital quickly.
- 4- In Australia, they useto help with emergencies.

(2) Choose the correct answer:

- 1- People who drive an ambulance are called (pilots parametics parameters).
- 2- Skin, teeth and eyes are (members organs organizes) in our body.
- 3- Mint is good for the (digestion digest digestive) system.
- 4- Bees give us (money pony honey).
- 5- The ancient Egyptians used (paper papyrus pepers) for writing.
- 6- Ancient Egyptians used (nerves herbs harps) in medicine.
- 7- If you have stomachache, you should drink (mint minute cola).
- 8- Aloe can (street treat heat) your burns .
- 9- Doctors can do (operations process organization).

3) Write a sentence under each picture :









4) Supply the missing letters:







ho - - y



pap-r-s



a - - e

5) Re-arrange the following sentences:

1- help - burns - can - with - Aloe

2- do - Doctors - operations .

3- first aid - Baramedics - give - to patients .

4-- This - bag - the doctor's - is .

5- should - I - mask - wear - a.

(6) Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Nada: (1)?

Mai : I am going to the hospital.

Nada: Why are you going there?

Mai : (2)









1)	Supply	the	missing	parts	in	the	following	dialogue
----	--------	-----	---------	-------	----	-----	-----------	----------

Mona : What's wrong? Aya : (1) Mona : Do you need to wear a cast ?	
2) Choose the correct answer:	
1- Mona fell off her bike. She has leg in a (mast – fast 2- Aya has a (disease – realize – seas) She is in hosp 3- After the operation, I used (crashes – crushes – crushes – three month to walk. 4- Egypt has a (pollution – population – solution) of a	oital. utches) for
million people. 5- You (must – mustn't – should) park here. There is sign . 6- People (must – mustn't – shouldn't) take medicine	"No parking "
feel ill. 7- If you fall over, you (hurt – hurts – hurting) yourse 8- Stay home and relax if you (has – had – have) an o	
3)Re-write the sentences using words in brack	kets:
1- It's necessary to do your homework.	(must)
2- You do more exercise You are fit.	(If)
3- You aren't allowed to smoke here.	(mustn't)
4- You eat fruit every day , you are healthy.	(If)
Primary (3) Second term	Connect plus



4) Read the following passage then answer the questions:

When you are sick, you can go to hospital in a car. In an emergency, you can go in an ambulance. The people who drive ambulances are called paramedics. They can give you first aid very quickly. Some countries also use helicopters to get people to hospitals in an emergency. These are very important and can save lives.

A) Answer the following questions: 1- What are the people who drive ambulances can	alled?
2- What can they give you quickly if you are sick	?
B) choose the correct answer: 3- When you are sick, you can go to (hospital – red- 4- Ambulances are very (bad – important – rude	
5)Write a sentence under each picture	e:
20000	A treaty
He - doctor women - necklaces	went - museum
6-Reader:	**************
A) Answer the following questions:- 1-What will Nesma get if she wins a medal?	
2-What did Nesma love?	
B) Complete the following sentences:- 3-The prize is	